

## GRE

3. Considerable in extent or duration.  
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a great while to come. 2 *Sa.* vii. 19.
4. Important; weighty.  
Many  
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,  
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
And though this be a great truth, if it be impartially con- sidered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and various practices. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
5. Chief; principal.  
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you  
To render up the great seal presently. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
6. Of high rank; of large power.  
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,  
Whilst they behold a greater than themselves. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Of all the great, how few  
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Misfortune made the throne her seat,  
And none could be unhappy but the great. *Rowe.*  
Despise the farce of state,  
The sober follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.  
O Lord, thou art great, and thy name is great in might. *Jer.* x. 6.
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.  
Such Dido was; with such becoming state,  
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely great. *Dryden's Virgil.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.  
In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that great mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.  
Solymann perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with great looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Kneller.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.  
Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immed- iately, will talk more boldly of those that are great with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
12. Pregnant; teeming.  
Their bellies great  
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*  
This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,  
From cattle great with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consan- guinity: as great grandson is the son of my grandson.  
I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our great-great-grandfathers tongue came out of Persia. *Candem's Remains.*  
What we call great-great grandfather they called forth- father. *Candem's Remains.*  
Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out 'till the second or third generation; so that 'tis com- mon enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great-grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.  
It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*
- GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.  
To let out thy harvest by great or by day,  
Let this by experience lead thee the way:  
By great will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,  
By day will dispatch. *Tusser's Husbandry for August.*  
It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the great; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
He did at length so many slain forget,  
And lost the tale, and took them by the great. *Dryden.*  
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the great, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the great for any gentleman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*
- GREATER. *adj.* [from great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming.  
Greatbellied women,  
That had not half a week to go, like rams  
In the old time of war, would shake the press,  
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A greatbellied woman, walking through the city in the day- time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Matib. Magic.*
- TO GREATEN. *v. a.* [from great.] To aggrandize; to en- large; to magnify. A word little used.  
After they fought to greater themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*
- GREATHARTED. *adj.* [from great and heart.] High spirited; undaunted.  
The earl, as greathearted as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

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- GREATLY. *adj.* [from great.]  
1. In a great degree.  
Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.  
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,  
By an high fate thou greatly dost expire. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.  
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,  
That greatly turn their backs upon the foe,  
And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*
- GREATNESS. *n. f.* [from great.]  
1. Largeness of quantity or number.  
2. Comparative quantity.  
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated num- bers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the greatness of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*  
All absent good does not, according to the greatness it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that greatness, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*
3. High degree of any quality.  
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the greatness of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.  
Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness. *Shakespeare.*  
So many  
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I beg your greatness not to give the law  
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Ann.*  
Approaching greatness met him with her charms  
Of pow'r and future state;  
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*  
Themistocles raised the Athenians to their greatness at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.  
My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.  
Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat  
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.  
Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,  
As brings all Broddnag before your thought. *Pope.*
- GREAVE. *n. f.* [from great, Saxon.] A groove. *Spenser.*
- GREAVES. *n. f.* [from great, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.  
He had greaves of brass upon his legs. *1 *Sa.* xvii. 6.*  
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair greaves, and cures such  
As may renew thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*
- GRECISM. *n. f.* [from great, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
- GREE. *n. f.* [from great, French, probably from gratia.] Good will; favour; good graces.  
And falling her before on lowly knee,  
To her makes present of his service fees,  
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly grace. *Fa Quen.*
- GREECE. *n. f.* [corrupted from degrees.] A flight of steps.  
Ev'ry grace of fortune  
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*  
After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the great of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- GREEDILY. *adj.* [from greedy.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.  
Greedy the engorg'd without restraint. *Milton's Par. Lsg.*  
He swallow'd it as greedily  
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,  
Wild hunger feeds; and to prolong our breath.  
We greedily devour our certain death. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
- GREEDINESS. *n. f.* [from greedy.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.  
Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Thither with all greediness of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
If thou wert the wolf, thy greediness would afflict thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
- I with the same greediness did seek,  
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*
- GREEDY. *adj.* [from great, Sax. grædig, Dan. grædig, Dutch.]  
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *Pf.* xvii. 12.  
Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too greedy upon meats, *Ecclij.* xxxvii. 29.  
He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager;

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2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.  
Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,  
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran. *Fairfax.*  
The ways of every one that is greedy of gain. *Prov.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,  
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*  
While the reaper fills his greedy hands,  
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden's Virg.*
- GREEN. *adj.* [from green, German; green, Dutch.]  
1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the fight. The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a green. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Groves for ever green.
2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the green sickness, or chlorosis. Like it is *Sappho's*  $\chi\lambda\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma\ \pi\omicron\iota\alpha\varsigma$ . *Pope.*  
Wherein you dress yourself? Hath it slept since?  
And wakes it now to look for green and pale  
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male green sickness. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
'Till the green sickness and love's force betray'd  
To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.  
The door is open, fir; there lies your way:  
You may be jogging while your boots are green. *Shakespeare.*  
Greens are green;  
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,  
Have but their flings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*  
In a vault,  
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,  
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
A man that studiously keeps his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essay 4.*
5. Not dry.  
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclina- tion unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*  
Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than green. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
If you but consider a piece of green wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*  
The green do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the green. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. Not roasted; half raw.  
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched ana- logy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced be- tween one thing and another; as when we say the meat is green, when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*
7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.  
My fallad days,  
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*  
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;  
So many graces in fo green an age. *Dryden.*  
You'll find a difference  
Between the promise of his greener days,  
And these he masters now.  
If you would fat green geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Stubble-geese at Michaelmas are seen  
Upon the spit, next May produces green. *King's Cookery.*
- GREEN. *n. f.*  
1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.  
Her mother hath intended,  
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*  
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;  
And walks wear fresher green at your return. *Dryden.*  
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the green making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*  
Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a green. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A grassy plain.  
For this down-trodden equity, we tread  
In warlike march these greens before your town. *Shakespeare.*  
O'er the smooth enamell'd green,  
Where no print of step hath been,  
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

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- The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen  
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry green. *Dryden's Pæbles.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.  
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty lives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Ev'ry brow with cheerful green is crown'd;  
The fawns are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*  
The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*
- TO GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.  
Great Spring before  
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms bluish'd  
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson's Spring.*
- GREENBROOM. *n. f.* [from *græsin*, Latin.]  
It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by com- pressed pods, in which are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have some- times single, and other times three leaves joined together. 'Tis his shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*
- GREENCLOTH. *n. f.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cogni- zance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Diect.*  
For the greencloth law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
- GREENEYED. *adj.* [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green.  
Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,  
And shudd'ring fear, and greeney'd jealousy. *Shakespeare.*
- GREENFINCH. *n. f.* A kind of bird.  
The chaffinch, greenfinch, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GREENFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
- GREENHOUSE. *n. f.* A species of PLUM, which see.
- GREENHOUSE. *n. f.* [from green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.  
If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your green- house, kindle some charcoal.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many nat- ural greenhouses, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*  
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial greenhouse. *Spektor, No. 477.*
- GREENISH. *adj.* [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.  
With goodly greenish locks, all loose, untidy,  
As each had been a bride. *Spenser's P.ithalam.*  
Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly be- cause, when they wither, some of them turn to a greenish yellow. *Newton's Opt.*
- GREENLY. *adj.* [from green.]  
1. With a greenish colour.  
2. Newly; freshly.  
3. Immaturely.  
4. Wanly; timidly.  
Kate, I cannot look greenly, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- GREENNESS. *n. f.* [from green.]  
1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.  
About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual greenness, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b. i.*  
In a meadow, though the meek grass and greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Johnson.*  
My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phan- tasy, can consider greenness by itself, or mellowness, or sweet- ness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodley.*
2. Immaturity; unripeness.  
This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were ex- ecuted by the greenness of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b. ii.*
3. Freshness; vigour.  
Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his droop- ing years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*
4. Newness.
- GREENSICKNESS. *n. f.* [from green and sickness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.  
Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, especially of ter- restrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the greensickness. *Arbutnot.*
- GREENSWARD. } *n. f.* [from green and sword:] of the same original  
GREENSWORD. } with *swath*.] The turf on which grass grows.  
This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever  
Ran on the greensward. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
10 Q. After